104-10414-10146

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ ~~INTERNAL USE ONLY~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ☒ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ ~~SECRET~~

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Newspaper Clippings

FROM:	EXTENSION	NO.
Chief, Dallas Field Office		DATE 30 March 1977

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. Chief, DCD			JWM	Ref: Horton/Moore Telecon of 30 March 1977 Here are the clippings I mentioned. Please forward to Dennis Berend after you have seen them. J. Walton Moore JWM/jss Attachments nothing new is here?
2. Ed Wallis				
3.				
4. SA/DO/O Attn: Eve Vidal 2D-0109 Hqs.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15. WARNING NOTICE-SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED				E2 IMPDET CL BY 003820

JFK ACT 12-28-98 RELEASE

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL 1998

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FORM 3-62 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☐ ~~SECRET~~ ☐ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

DALLAS MORNING NEWS
30 MARCH 1977

De Mohrenschildt found fatally shot in Florida

Staff Special to The News

MANALAPAN, Fla. — George de Mohrenschildt, the Bishop College professor sought for questioning by House Assassinations Committee investigators, was found dead of an apparent .20-gauge shotgun wound to the head at a fashionable Palm Beach County home Tuesday.

De Mohrenschildt's body was reportedly found in a bedroom of a mansion belonging to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Nancy Tilton. The body was found by his 33-year-old daughter, Alexandria de Mohrenschildt, police said.

Palm Beach County Sheriff's Lt. Richard Sheets said there was "no reason to suspect anything other than suicide but the investigation is continuing." But he said no formal ruling will be made until after an autopsy Wednesday. A 20-gauge shotgun was found near the body. Sheets said no suicide note was found.

De Mohrenschildt, 65, a friend of Lee Harvey Oswald and a French professor at Bishop for eight years, had been missing since he asked for a brief leave of absence on March 1, according to school officials.

A Dutch journalist and longtime friend of De Mohrenschildt's, Willem Oltmans, told assassinations committee members he had journeyed with De Mohrenschildt to Brussels, Belgium, shortly after March 1 and then lost contact with him.

Lt. Sheets said De Mohrenschildt flew to Florida on March 17 from Brussels. Investigators from Washington had been looking for him in Florida, Sheets said.

The News disclosed on March 20 that De Mohrenschildt had committed himself to the psychiatric unit of Parkland Memorial Hospital on Nov. 9 and was released on Dec. 30.

He was not referred to the County Evaluation Center for further examination, indicating he was not considered dangerous to himself or others.

GEORGE de MOHRENSCHILDT

Police say gun found near body.

Journalist Oltmans, testifying before the assassinations committee, quoted De Mohrenschildt as saying he knew in advance what Oswald was going to do before the Kennedy assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

The testimony sent investigators from Washington to Dallas in search of de Mohrenschildt and his acquaintances.

De Mohrenschildt, who was born in Russia, was questioned at length before the Warren Commission in April, 1964, because of his friendship with Oswald months before the assassination.

Panel claims new, unproven evide

By BOB DUDNEY
Times Herald Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House Assassinations Committee claims it has gathered uncorroborated information suggesting Lee Harvey Oswald may have had CIA and FBI connections and links with militant anti-Castro Cubans before President Kennedy's murder.

The panel further suggests the accused assassin might have known his own killer, Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby, who in turn could have been consorting with organized crime figures plotting with the CIA to liquidate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in the 1960s.

The whiff of conspiracy was contained in a report released Monday by the assassinations committee, shortly before the House Rules Committee was scheduled to consider a resolution calling for the panel to continue probing the deaths of Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

Although it outlined various "new leads" regarding both of the assassinations, the panel — which must convince the House of its worth before it expires Thursday — said they must be "corroborated and proved to be true."

"While the committee believes that the new leads must be vigorously pursued, we emphasize the fact that it is impossible to predict whether the information will be proved reliable and capable of verification," the report said.

The committee also professed to have similar unverified information and leads indicating King's confessed assassin, James Earl Ray, may have been aided by undisclosed conspirators either in carrying out the 1968 Memphis shooting or in his escape.

Rules members subsequently voted 9 to 4, with two abstentions, to extend the life of the assassinations panel. The action clears the way for a vote by the full House on whether the Kennedy and King probes should be revived for the rest of the 95th Congress.

The panel's existence has been jeopardized by a bitter dispute between chief counsel Richard A. Sprague and Texas Democrat Henry B. Gonzalez, who resigned as chairman after an abortive attempt to fire Sprague for alleged insubordination and questionable spending practices.

The committee's allegations about Oswald's activities would be an extreme departure from the conclusions of the

nce on Oswald ties with CIA, FBI

Warren Commission, which found no active government connections with the accused assassin or any right-wing Cuban involvement in the 1963 Dallas assassination.

The commission concluded Oswald acted alone in the murder and found no credible evidence that he had ever met Ruby, who fatally shot Oswald two days after he was captured.

Despite their characterization as "new leads", most of the eight areas considered worthy of investigation by the committee have been probed by journalists and official investigators and have been in the public domain for years.

For example, the report outlines the assertion of a former FBI code clerk who is telling investigators that while on duty at the New Orleans field office in November 1963 he received a teletype from headquarters warning of a plot to kill President Kennedy in Dallas.

The clerk, William S. Walter, now a resident of Morgan City, La. relayed the same information to the Times Herald in September 1975 but an intensive inquiry indicated the allegation was not supported by evidence.

The committee seemed keenly interested in the possibility Oswald was an FBI informant — his FBI number allegedly was either 172 or 179 — which was first reported by the press in 1964. Never substantiated, the report appears to have resulted from confusion arising over the FBI's security investigation of Oswald, who had once defected to Russia.

Likewise, reports of CIA-supported Cuban exiles participating in the Dallas slaying have cropped up continually, but investigations — official and unofficial — over the last 13 years have failed to produce evidence linking Oswald with such groups.

Although the committee report said a thorough, professional inquiry might prove or disprove these theories, a more immediate question is whether the assassinations panel will be continued at all.

Rules members said Sprague's controversial tenure as the panel's top professional would be a source of tough opposition on the House floor Wednesday.

Sprague initially raised a storm of protest with his demand for $6.5 million to conduct the Kennedy and King probes, and Rep. Morgan Murphy, D-Ill., warned that his ability to force Gonzalez out as chairman was resented.

date between Carter and Congress